

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned
Cultural & educational							
ware	13.4	12.6	9.3	22.2	12.3	20.6	15.6
Woodworking industries	131.1	99.8	155.8	134.3	159.9	148.4	148.2
Rubber & asbestos products	12.0	7.8	15.1	12.9	14.4	15.8	16.4
Cellulose & paper	36.8	19.2	40.0	34.8	45.2	36.0	41.9
Textiles	239.4	130.9	243.8	233.0	235.8	262.8	241.4
Clothing industry	116.9	92.2	117.2	90.3	116.2	107.1	112.3
Shoes and other leather products	50.0	44.2	49.1	55.7	49.4	57.9	50.4
Total, light industries	616.6	406.4	630.1	564.0	635.3	609.7	626.2
Grand Total	1020.1	738.8	1057.9	1071.3	1080.0	1165.4	1085.4

1) "Metallurgy" does not include foundries, blacksmith works, or stamping mills. These are included under "heavy industries".

2) Roofing paper is entered in the "chemicals" column.

3) This does not include synthetic fibers (entered under "textiles"), but does include roofing paper.

4) This does not include knitted ware (entered under "clothing"), but does include synthetic fibers.

The above table does not cover coal mining, petroleum production, the soap, cosmetics, food processing, paper processing, or printing and duplication industries.

- A comparison of the figures for the first quarter with those for the rest of 1947 would not be entirely valid, since during the former period a number of plants were transferred from the Soviet AG structure to the jurisdiction of the Lander governments. These plants are included in both the estimated and actual production figures for the second, third, and fourth quarters. The statistics for the first quarter of 1947, therefore, embrace the production of a slightly smaller number of plants. This transfer is reflected particularly in the figures for the mining industry, where the output of a number of returned potash pits is included from the second quarter on. The rise in the second quarter figures for foundries, blacksmith works, and stamping mills and for metal products firms may be accounted for in the same fashion.
- The meager value of actual production for the first quarter of 1947 may be accounted for by the dislocation and contraction of all productive activity resulting from the severe winter of 1946-1947. The stability of production values for the other three quarters of 1947 does not necessarily reflect a healthy level of actual output, since prices in some fields increased appreciably during this period. The maintenance of production values as represented in RM, therefore, may actually reflect a slackening of industrial output. In other fields, however, there was a certain lowering of prices, occasioned partly by a falling off in the quality of goods and partly by the reestablishment of ceiling prices. It is difficult to determine, therefore, whether the total value of production was affected most by price increases or by price reductions. The safest resort would be to consider these factors as having cancelled themselves out. Then, judging from the stability of production values, this points to the conclusion that industrial output as a whole failed to increase during 1947.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~
CONFIDENTIAL

25X1A

4. The fact that production in some categories exceeded the planned amounts (metal products, machine construction, electro-technical construction, cultural and educational wares) might be accounted for by the fact that certain statisticians in the Central Administration purposely set low quotas in order later to point to gratifyingly favorable production margins.

~~SECRET~~
CONFIDENTIAL